

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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No. 1

Overcoming Evil

NEGATIVE, destructive, violent or combative action rarely achieves any constructive good. It requires an overruling Providence to turn violence or evil doing into public or private welfare.

One of the profoundest of the wise sayings of that greatest thinker of the Apostolic church was this, "Be not overcome of evil but overcome evil with good."

The world of peace-makers in recent weeks has barely escaped defeat at the hand of the war-makers. Evil as is the war system it is still strong, cynical and aggressive. Its most recent exhibition of power has been concerning Manchuria. Embodied in a pagan state, which rules a growing population and a crowded domain; having a dream of empire, an itch for domination and a will to seize the "place in the sun," she has exhibited a wiley spirit, a crafty diplomacy, an insensibility to perfidy and a conscienceless war party in charge of a prepared, well drilled army. This nation has pounced upon the territory of a disorganized, revolution-torn, flood-drenched, bandit-ridden neighbor and attempted to seize a considerable portion of her territory. Protesting peace to the rest of the world, she has waged a relentless, cruel and ruthless warfare, in the prosecution of which she has violated almost every law of war. She has doubled and twisted her sinuous way through the League of Nations and held the world inactive by an adroitness which would have been splendid if exercised in a worthy cause.

The world does well not to lie down to such evil. It does better to defeat it not

**"Be not overcome
of evil, but overcome
evil with good."**

ROM. 12:21

by force of arms but by the steady all embracing pressure of the atmosphere of world disapproval. But the rest of the world was weak, not in its sentiment but in the weakness of the organs through

which it was compelled to express its sentiment.

Had the United States been a full fledged, seasoned member of both the World Court and the League of Nations, Japan would not have dared to set out upon the course she has pursued during the last three months. She has so nearly overcome the peace work of the world because of the fact that the strongest nation today, has held aloof from the world's only means of peaceful work to suppress war. If this present imbroglio issues in a considerable war the blood of that conflict will rest upon the heads of those Americans who have for the last decade blocked the way of the United States from engaging in any constructive work for world peace.

They had their opportunity of overcoming evil with good but they chose rather the path of national selfishness. The United States still has the opportunity of destroying the war spirit by supporting the world's institutions of peace. But will she take it? It is this good that waits to be done. The world will suffer from the curse of war until it is accomplished.

Nor can we as a nation hope to escape the evil consequences of surrendering to the evil powers of the past. No nation can isolate itself from the moral and economic consequences of war. They can be escaped only by creating world conditions in which war becomes so highly improbable as to be next to impossible.

IN SOCIAL ROOM
OF
MONTGOMERY HALL

The Wet Drive In Congress

IT is on. On the editor's desk lie fifty bills relating to the Volstead Law and nineteen to the 18th Amendment introduced since Congress convened December 7th, 1931—at least sixty of the sixty-nine to aid the Wet cause.

The following analysis of these bills reveals the character of this wet onslaught.

Bills Before Congress to Repeal, Nullify, Weaken or Strengthen the National Prohibition Law

House

Straight Repeal	7
To increase permissible alcoholic content of liquors:	
Non-intoxicating	1
2.75% by volume	4
2.75% by weight	1
3.2% by weight	1
3.67% by weight	2
4% by weight, volume	2
3% beer, 12% wine	1
4% beer, 10% wine	6
All fermented liquors, prohibit distilled liquors only	1

19

26

Suspend law in states not appropriating enforcement funds ...	1
Repeal or weaken law regarding medicinal use	6
Repeal Jones Law	1
Amend Webb-Kenyon Act	2
Owners of buildings where liquor illegally used	1
Regulate sale wood alcohol	1
Strengthen law	3

15

Senate

Law inapplicable to beverages not intoxicating in fact	2
Remove restrictions for medicinal use	1
Permit physicians prescribe malt liquors	1
\$10,000 bond for prohibition agents	1
Wire tapping evidence inadmissible	1
Regulate sale wood alcohol	1
Strengthen Prohibition Law	2

9

Total—House and Senate.... 50

Bills Before Congress to Repeal or Amend the 18th Amendment

House

Straight repeal	5
Amend to permit beverages 3% alcohol, sold in packages	1

Repeal and give Congress power to regulate traffic (1); regulate or prohibit it but not override states (2); provide for manufacture and sale in packages under government permits (3); to aid states in enforcement (2) ..	8
Amend to give states power to render prohibition inoperative ..	1
Repeal and give states power to regulate or prohibit	1
Amend and have people of U. S. elect Federal License Commission of 9 members with power to license states to engage in liquor business	1

17

Senate

To repeal and reserve power to regulate or prohibit traffic to the states	1
To amend manner of adopting amendments to constitution conferring added powers on U. S. government to restrict rights of citizens. Such amendments to be adopted only by State Conventions, delegates to which must be chosen by statewide vote	1

2

Total—House and Senate.... 19

Resolutions

We declare that a vote by any member of Congress to submit either to state Legislatures or to state conventions any amendment looking to the repeal or the weakening of the Eighteenth Amendment is to start the opponents of prohibition half way toward their desired goal. We unhesitatingly declare such a vote to be a wet vote.

The theory that a vote to resubmit the Eighteenth Amendment may be a neutral vote is false and cannot be sustained. On the contrary, it is an attempt to evade a Congressional duty, to surrender a constitutional prerogative, and to shift responsibility.

Article V of the Constitution declares, "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." Under this provision Congress is not authorized, in response to the clamor of an organized minority, to submit an amendment to the states until two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House are convinced, after careful and thoughtful consideration, that the adoption of the proposed amendment is "necessary" for the welfare of the country.

Adopted by the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the 18th Amendment, December, 1931

What Shall the Drys Say to This?

1. Surely this looks like a "Big Offensive" of the Wets. The number and character of these bills indicate they are off for a "big push" in Congress.

2. The utter lack of a unified Wet program is strikingly, and to us, delightfully evident. They agree in one thing only—they are against national constitutional prohibition with a statute law with teeth to give it effect. But when it comes to substituting something else for what we have, they are poles apart. Some want prohibition left in the Constitution and the Volstead Law modified to permit beer with an alcoholic content varying from 2.75% to 4%. Some would add wine up to 10 or 12% and prohibit only distilled liquors. Others would take prohibition out of the Constitution. Some of the latter would place the control of the liquor traffic in the hands of Congress, others in the control of the states. Some would have the government go into the liquor business, others would make it a private enterprise. Reading over these bills one is reminded of Heinz's 57 varieties. If the Wets ever reach the place where it will be necessary to agree on a substitute for prohibition, it would seem they will fight each other like the Kilkenny cats.

3. The lawlessness and disloyalty which characterize much of the opposition to the 18th Amendment is manifest in many of these Wet bills. Let it be said the Wets, if they sincerely believe prohibition is injuring the country, have a right to work to get it out of the Constitution by lawful, constitutional means without being open to the charge of being unpatriotic. But so long as it is in the Constitution it is the supreme law of the land on the liquor question and they have no

right to disregard or nullify it. This is exactly what the authors of many of these bills are attempting to do. The 18th Amendment absolutely prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Without a statute such as the Volstead law to define intoxicating liquors, prohibit their manufacture and sale and impose penalties for the same, the prohibition of the Amendment is inoperative, null and void. To make it such was the intention of those introducing the bills to repeal the National Prohibition Act. Their authors conceived and brought forth these bills in violation of their oath of office and in disloyalty to the Constitution and government of the United States. Almost as much might be said of those who introduced bills to make legal the sale of beer and wine that are intoxicating. The purpose of these bills is to permit what the Constitution forbids. We oppose but we do not question the right of those who introduced bills to repeal the 18th Amendment, but those seeking to nullify it in whole or in part while it is still in the Constitution—the time has come to charge them with violation of their oath of office and disloyalty to the Constitution.

4. The hopelessness of achieving their ultimate objective is also manifest. How can they get rid of the 18th Amendment? Referenda, state or national for which they are crying, will not do it. They can accomplish this end only in one way—by persuading two-thirds of Congress to submit its repeal to the states and then persuading three-fourths of the 48 states to vote for repeal. In this objective the big drive will break down in Congress and if the Wets should ever get by Congress, they will never be able to persuade 36 states to their way of thinking. This latter is evidenced in most of the bills for repeal which call for ratification by the states by Constitutional Conventions instead of legislatures. Throughout our entire history the method of ratification by legislatures has been followed. Why do the Wets want conventions? They know they can not succeed by legislatures and somehow think they might by the convention method.

5. After all, their object in this drive is not repeal. It is two-fold—first, to secure a wet and dry vote in Congress in the hope of showing a

wet gain which they would herald as the evidence of a growing wet sentiment in the country. This they expect to use as leverage in the presidential campaign to secure wet planks and the election of a wet president.

2nd: To hinder the enforcement of national prohibition.

How Meet This Drive?

To meet it is the Drys most important and immediate task.

The Wets are saying to dry Congressmen, "We know you are dry but you believe in the right of the people to rule. Join with us in submitting this liquor question to the people in a referendum or in resubmission of the question of the 18th Amendment to the people. If you are unwilling to do this you are against popular government." This is a subtle method of attack and there is danger that some dry congressmen may succumb to it especially because it furnishes a way of evading their personal responsibility.

To all such proposals the Drys say, "Nothing doing." As for a referendum on national prohibition it is extra-constitutional and will get us nowhere. We believe in the rule of the people but in this country they rule through their chosen representatives in Congress and Legislatures. Ours is a republic not a pure democracy. As for joining with the Wets in a resubmission program we are against it. We believe national constitutional prohibition to be the best method of solving the liquor problem. It is our purpose to keep it. Resubmission would in the end bring defeat to the Wets, accomplish nothing in the way of quieting them, interfere with the enforcement of the Amendment for the period of the campaign and divert our energies from our program to secure better enforcement of the Amendment and its better observance by a great educational effort to teach the poisonous character of alcohol and the benefits of prohibition. To dry congressmen we say, "A vote for resubmission is a wet vote. You are under no obligation to heed the clamor of an organized minority to resubmit the Amendment."

Drys Awake

Write your Representatives and both Senators that the people do not want resubmission, beer or wine, but Congressional support for enforcement. Have organizations take action. Do it now. Let Congress know the nation's will.

Annual Meeting of the Association

THE Annual Business Meeting, Conference and Dinner of the National Reform Association furnished new evidence of the loyalty and devotion of the friends of our cause. The attendance was excellent—as many as 100 guests attending the fellowship dinner—and the addresses were all of a very high order.

Dr. Leith, Vice-President of the Association, presided at the business session and Dr. W. L. Samson read appropriate Scripture passages and led in an earnest prayer in the opening services of devotion. Reports were received from the Board of Directors, the Field, Publication, Financial and Administration Departments and from the President covering the activities of the past year. These reports showed a large amount of work had been done, practically as much as in former years except that the field work had been curtailed during the latter part of the year. The treasurer's report although showing some decrease both in the receipts and expenditures for the past year was encouraging in that it showed at the close of the year an overdraft of only \$270.20.

At the conference on World Disarmament and Motion Pictures which followed Mrs. S. K. Cunningham, President of the Woman's Auxiliary, to the National Reform Association, presided. Dr. R. F. Galbreath, pastor of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. A. H. Bowman, also of Bellevue and Chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, made strong and practical addresses on the World Disarmament Conference. Dr. Galbreath urged a drastic reduction of armaments and Mrs. Bowman stressed the importance of strengthening the world machinery for peace, the League of Nations and the World Court. The following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered sent to the President of the United States:

"The National Reform Association in annual session at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, pledges its sympathy and support to the President of the United States in his effort to secure a genuine disarmament agreement among the nations of the world and especially urges that he make an effort to gain a twenty-five percent reduction of armaments as an immediate step to be followed by as rapid a reduction as prudent to the point of police needs.

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"They Shall Not Pass"

Pennsylvanians who love the Sabbath, awake! You face the greatest fight in the history of the state if its Sabbath law is to be maintained and the flood of Sunday amusements, which hinder church attendance and break down the sacredness of the day, is to be kept out of the state.

In the October issue of The Christian Statesman reference was made to the nation-wide fight now on over Sunday amusements; to bills to legalize Sunday movies, baseball, etc., passed by the legislatures of New Hampshire, Maryland, Ohio, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico in 1931.

On the first Tuesday of April, Wisconsin will vote by referendum on a proposal to repeal, in its entirety, the Sabbath Law of the State.

These same interests put on a strenuous fight in the Pennsylvania legislature, the bill there being to legalize Sunday baseball. It passed the House by a vote of 106 to 98 but was defeated in the Senate. This was the first time in 137 years that any bill to weaken the Sabbath law of the state ever got to first base in either branch of the legislature. Its proponents were greatly encouraged over the progress made and announce their purpose to press the fight to a successful issue in the next legislature. We predict the amusement and sport interests of America for the next two years will center their fight for an open Sunday upon Pennsylvania. Throughout the United States Pennsylvania is looked upon as the "Keystone State" of the Union in maintaining the Sabbath. If they can break down the Sabbath law of this state they will dishearten the friends of the Sabbath throughout the country and win a victory of national importance.

Therefore, it behooves the friends of the Sabbath in Pennsylvania to awake to the magnitude of the fight

before them and to get into it at once with the determination that "the enemy shall not pass." In this fight two things are essential—the nomination and election of members of the next legislature who will stand solidly against liberalization of the present law. 2nd: The carrying out of a state-wide educational campaign to strengthen public sentiment on behalf of the present Sabbath law and also to build up in the minds and hearts of the Christian citizens of the state Scriptural ideals regarding the Sabbath itself.

The National Reform Association will throw its energies into this fight. First of all, it has in course of preparation and will soon publish, a "Manual on the Christian Sabbath" to provide up-to-date information and arguments for those upon whom we must depend to discuss this subject from pulpit and platform. It will also prepare and circulate widely, in pamphlet and leaflet form, literature dealing especially with the Pennsylvania situation. It will also have speakers in the field and help in the work of securing the right kind of members in the legislature. In this fight we need and earnestly request the prayers, the moral and financial help of the friends of the Lord's Day.

Hitting the Nail
on the Head

Nothing that any reforming organization has said recently about the evils of the sex-crazy moving picture gang has had more force and accurate aim than the following, published in the dramatic section of "Time" for December 7.

"If, as is generally supposed, the cinema has an important influence upon the behavior of cinemaddicts, there will presently be a large increase in the total number of United States strumpets. Norma Shearer, Constance Bennett, Elissa Landi, Helen Hayes, Claudette Colbert, Tallulah Bankhead, Evelyn Brent, Greta Garbo, Ruth Chatterton, Marlene Dietrich and Genevieve Tobin have all in recent pictures attractively performed functions ranging from noble prostitution to carefree concupiscence. *A Free Soul*, *Strangers May Kiss*, *Susan Lenox: Her Fall and Rise*, *Once a Lady*, *Morocco*, *Body and Soul*, *An American Tragedy*, *The Sin of Madelon Claudet*, *My Sin*, *The Smiling Lieutenant*, *Born to Love* prove that the typical 1931 heroine is a bad example."

Yet this appeared the same week as a double columned, black faced,

pica emphasized editorial in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette which assured us that the moving pictures were rapidly improving. Which suggests the question "If these are the improved product what must have been the raw output of a year ago?" If they are improving it is evidently only in spots.

The business of the moving picture interests we are informed has fallen off nearly fifty percent during the last two years. This may be to some extent the result of a shortage of cash among the wage earners, but it is also because of the growing disgust of an increasing number of people at the insistence of the commercialized amusement interest, in parading the underworld for the amusement of people who hate its language, ideals, conduct and spirit as really Christian people do.

Sensible people do not study billingsgate to improve their literary style or hog pens to cultivate taste in landscape art, yet either would be as sensible as to try to rear decent, law-abiding, clean minded American citizens on the movies, vaudeville and Mae West or Earl Carrol productions that are forever touted through every channel of publicity today.

Casual reading of the political news of the last year or two gives us these pictures.

John James Raskob, the favored chamberlain of a foreign potentate, the King of Vatican City.

John J. Raskob, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee trying to raise money from dry democrats to use in defeating dry republicans.

J. J. Raskob, the chief protagonist of booze.

J. Raskob in rebellion against "that damned affliction of prohibition."

Which when put into Dr. Burchard's old formula would make it read, "Rum, Romanism, Rebellion and Raskob." Which is the worst?

President Hoover may be insulted by the Navy League, abused by Senator Norris, criticised by the democrats and villified by the wets, but when 1,200,000 of the youth of America present him a testimonial of confidence and esteem with assurance of their support, as they did recently, that over balances it all.

These youth are the coming voters. They are the voice of the church and the Sabbath School and the public school. To the tune of more than a million they say "Mr. Hoover we are with you on the dry question. Stand Pat."

The Geneva Conference

CALLED for February, 1932, this Disarmament Conference is designed to initiate a process of gradual, proportionate reduction in the armaments of all nations. The aim is to do this without materially altering the relative strength of the present. The chief aim is to relieve the nations of their present fiscal burdens.

Several factors in the problem of national life urge this step at this time. The crushing burden of war debts, the equally crushing burden of armaments, the growing cost of war equipment, the fact of a disarmed Germany and Austria, the unredeemed pledge of disarmament in the Versailles Treaty, the well known historical fact that armaments beyond what is necessary for defense within a nation's territory, are a continuous threat of war, the existence of a new feature of international law in the Kellogg-Briand Treaty and the beneficial effects of both the Washington and London Conventions all plead eloquently for a further reduction in armaments to be made at the coming Conference.

Sixty-six delegates from thirty-eight national organizations in the United States, which are devoted to the promotion of peace took the following positions in a conference last June.

1. Urge the Administration to send the strongest possible civilian delegation to the coming conference.

2. Either exclude entirely, or restrict to one of the voting members of this delegation, the official representatives of the Army and Navy.

3. Consider the principle of budgetary limitations concurrently with that of numerical limitations.

4. Support a proposal for a ten percent per annum reduction in all arms, each year for five years.

5. The establishment of a permanent international Commission to watch over the faithful observance of all such treaty limitations.

To offset this policy the military parties of several nations seem to have staged camouflaged opposition. The Gardiner attack upon President Hoover, the backing of this attack by the Navy League, the military raid of Japan into Manchuria, the Paris riot and the antics of Hitler's Nazis in Germany all seem to be designed to defeat the coming Conference.

The attitude of the world's peacemakers must be shaped to meet this shrewd opposition. In the years before the war, whenever any leading

parliament seemed about to falter in the reckless appropriations for war purposes, a war scare was started by newspapers, subsidized by the munition makers. The professional fighters of the world are evidently adopting the same tactics now.

What should the peacemakers of the world do to meet and offset this recrudescence of militarism.

1. Face the fact squarely that the world is not ready for total disarmament and that to talk about that and urge it is more likely to balk the peace movement than to advance it.

2. Recognize fully that the world's thinking and feeling is not yet ready for an international police force. It still cannot see national independence under any such scheme and to try to achieve that today, however desirable it may be deemed by its advocates, will hinder the cause of world peace.

3. Accept the ideal of gradual, proportionate reduction of all of the world's military, air and naval forces as possible and highly desirable. It is upon this that the world's attention should be focused. It should be insisted without any let up that if, for instance, the present proportion of cruisers of any class is 10 each for Great Britain and the United States and 8 for Japan and six for France and 6 for Italy, what difference can it possibly make, save in reducing the fiscal burdens, if the proportion should be reduced to 5 each for Great Britain and the United States 4 for Japan and 3 each for France and Italy. It should be true for every other type of arms.

The present Manchurian affair has demonstrated the fact that it is not size but efficiency that makes a military establishment formidable. All that can be said of this proportionate gradual reduction is that the military establishment will cost less and be less psychologically provocative.

4. But France is fundamentally correct in her slogan "Security before disarmament." Whether the kind of security she visualizes is the sort we believe in and desire is another question. This security in our point of view lies wholly in the institutions of World Peace. At present they are the World Court and the League of Nations made strong enough to keep the peace of the world. Both of these are weakened by the critical attitude of the United States and our absence from membership in them. The greatest contribution the United States could make toward the success of the Geneva Convention would be to re-

verse the attitude of the Senate toward these two institutions. This attitude we are convinced no longer represents the attitude of the American people, if it ever did. It may take a complete party revolution to unseat Senator Borah and his fellow isolationists from their places of influence in that body but it should not require such a drastic act. But whether it does or not this change should be effected. The greatest problem before the world today is the establishment of a permanent world peace upon the new foundations of international law.

Annual Meeting of the Association

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"We pledge ourselves to carry on, to the extent of our ability, an educational campaign in support of this. The Association also petitions the Senate of the United States to ratify at once the treaty of entrance into, and participation in, the World Court."

Miss Maude M. Aldrich, Vice-President and field secretary of the Motion Picture Council of America, spoke on the Motion Picture Problem. Few people in America are as well acquainted with the various aspects of this subject as is Miss Aldrich and her address was received with deep interest and approval. At its close it was unanimously voted that the National Reform Association accept affiliated membership in the Federal Council of Motion Pictures, one of our best friends, Mr. John W. Alexander, volunteering to pay the membership fee. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas; the influence of the motion picture on life, character and international relations makes it one of the most acute world problems of our day and

Whereas; the motion picture industry has failed to live up to the oft repeated promises of the Hays office to improve the morals of the movies and

Whereas; there is no national regulation of motion pictures such as is provided for other public utilities and industries to protect American interests at home and abroad

Therefore; be it resolved that we do our utmost to secure Federal supervision providing higher moral standards of production."

Dr. R. A. Hutchison, a member of our Board and former Moderator of the General Assembly of the United

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Association Activities

On December 7th there was added to the staff of the National Reform Association, Rev. Phillip L. Griffiths of Beaver Falls, Pa. Mr. Griffiths, a minister of the Evangelical Church, comes to our Association because he believes in its principles and program and has the conviction that no other organization in the field of reform has a program so comprehensive, vital and practical as that of our Association. He has had years of successful experience in reform work. His work is to help build up a larger contributing constituency for our Association, to speak, and to aid in carrying forward campaigns of speaking and of distributing the literature of the Association among those most needing it.

The Committee of the Board of Directors of the National Reform Association consisting of Drs. D. H. Elliott, R. A. Hutchison, Hugh Leith and R. H. Martin were appointed to communicate with a representative pastor in cities throughout the country relative to having the Union Ministerial Association of these cities adopt resolutions requesting President Hoover to appoint a day for national humiliation on account of the depression, sent out letters recently to pastors in some twenty-five cities. To date replies have been received saying this matter was brought before the Union Ministerial Association of Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Oklahoma City and acted upon favorably. We request our ministerial brethren everywhere in towns and cities, large and small, to have their Associations act in this matter and forward their action to the President.

Dr. R. H. Martin spent December 7 to 12 inclusive in Washington, D. C., representing the National Reform Association at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the 18th Amendment and attending the meeting of the National Temperance Council and the National Prohibition Board of Strategy. The discussions at all these gatherings centered around the drive which the Wets are now making on Congress and the methods by which the Drys can best carry on their fight on behalf of prohibition in the coming presidential campaign. The discussions for the greater part crystallized in the resolutions adopted which are found elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Martin was re-elected Treasurer of the National Confer-

ence this year making the third year he has served in this capacity. He was also elected Treasurer of the Board of Strategy which consists of 50 members chosen by the National Conference and which is to function for the united dry forces of the country in the next presidential campaign.

At our annual meeting action was taken opposing a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature to legalize Sunday benefit shows, the proceeds of which would go for the relief of the unemployed. The protest was communicated to Hon. Samuel G. Hartsock, a member of the Law and Order Committee of the Legislature, who replied that the bill had been referred to the Way and Means Committee whose Chairman had advised that the bill would not be acted upon and no legislation of this character would be enacted at this special session. Mr. Hartsock assures us that he will back us up in our efforts to maintain the Sabbath and adds:

"It is advisable for all associations of your character to get together and settle upon candidates for the General Assembly from all over the state whose character cannot be questioned. This is a most vital issue and I assure you no one is more interested in it than the writer."

We greatly missed at our annual meeting the fellowship and helpful messages of Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, Mrs. N. O. Pritchard and Dr. W. S. Fleming, who on account of distance were unable to attend and also of Dr. William Parsons who could not be present on account of a funeral. Helpful messages, however, were received from each of them and read at the meetings.

We are pleased to note that Frank R. Agnew of Philadelphia, Pa., was recently appointed by Governor Pinchot as Abstractor in the Department of Property and Supplies of the State of Pennsylvania. For several years Mr. Agnew was on the staff of the National Reform Association. He is also the writer of the pageant, "Liberty Bell," presented under the auspices of our Association. Mr. Agnew's training and experience eminently qualified him for this new position in which we are confident he will make a record that will reflect credit upon himself and serve well the commonwealth. We extend our congratulations to Mr. Agnew in this new field of service.

Mrs. Shepard's Letter

California grows more intriguing, more alluring, more beautiful and charming as the days go by. It is a peculiar thing that every religion has a foot-hold in this lovely state, and one can choose from the many varieties and hear the Gospel of Jesus Christ preached to suit the leader of that particular branch. Few of the new cults have been able to plant their roots so deeply in this soil, as has the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons.) There is not a city of any size in Southern California but that can boast of a Mormon church with a large following. This is especially true in Los Angeles where so many Mormon leaders have become powerful through commercialized industries. This gives to the Mormon Church a prestige among all business men and if one offers a criticism of Mormonism, you will be met by this answer: "Well, my dealings with these Mormons have been satisfactory and they surely pay their bills." Such persons merely see the material side and fail to grasp the spiritual degeneracy of Mormon teachings.

Let me give you the very words of one of their very recent writers: "As a foundation of its philosophical structure 'Mormonism' postulates belief in the real existence of a living, personal, *anthropomorphic* God of surpassing intelligence and power, yet nevertheless in form and stature a Perfect Man possessing a tangible but immortal and glorified body of flesh and bones."

This great Being is regarded as the actual father of the spirits of men, not in an allegorical sense but literally, so that in very truth man is of divine lineage and has within him by the laws of nature, the power to become even as God, His Father, is. This truth has been briefly expressed in these words: "As man is, God once was: as God is, man may become." So many people when I tell this teaching to them, are amazed and say, "Well, they don't teach that now. Mormonism is progressing and their teachings are similar to the teachings of orthodox churches." I have quoted the above teachings about God from their own paper of November 10th, 1931, and it is given by one who is an authority.

This authority says, "This belief destroys mysticism and dispels vagueness and through this belief there are no heights which man may not scale, for with the realization of his filial relationship to Deity will come the vital faith, which will stimulate man to make every effort to be worthy of

his Divine lineage. Inspired by such a vision the future offers to man unlimited possibilities for progress and consequent happiness and to aid him in his task God has revealed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the fullness of which it is solemnly affirmed, will be found in Mormonism."

Another Mormon said, "Fresh from the mint can with strict accuracy be applied to the organization and teachings of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The doctrines it teaches were received through the re-opened channel of divine revelation over one hundred years ago and the stream of heavenly truth has been flowing fresh and clean through our inspired apostle and prophets ever since."

Its missionaries have been bearing the glad tidings to the nations for a hundred years and hundreds of thousands have been gathered into the fold of Mormonism from other churches, which have not had the "redemption vitality" for which Christians have sought in vain in other churches and religions of the world.

I was interested in a recent clipping which tells of the formation of a separate British mission. Missionary work in the British Isles, was formerly under the jurisdiction of the president of the European Mission with headquarters in Liverpool. The British Mission headquarters are now in Birmingham, England, and a new man from Ogden, Utah, has gone to that country to be the first president of this new mission.

An elaborate Mormon church may soon be built in London. The governing body of the church in Salt Lake City has authorized construction and it is believed that the church will be willing to spend a huge sum on an edifice that will be worthy of the movement. The Mormon church has about 6,000 members in the British Isles.

I feel like I sustained a real loss in not being able to attend our great Annual Meeting, the first I have missed in sixteen years, but the Lord is using me mightily in this part of His vineyard and I ask for your prayers as I carry the message.

Annual Meeting of the Association

(Continued from page 5)

Presbyterian Church, presided as toastmaster for the evening. He proved to be an excellent toastmaster, introducing the speakers with appropriate and witty remarks. In the main address of the evening, Dr. M. M. Pearce, President of Geneva College, presented the reasons which appealed to him for his belief in and

Origin of the National Reform Association

Ella M. George, LL.D.

IT is well for the members of any organization to have their attention called to its origin, its purpose and its accomplishments. Their faith is strengthened and they get a new inspiration; their love deepened and they are ready to throw themselves with more vigor into the work.

At the National W.C.T.U. Convention the President of the state of Ohio always makes the opening prayer, since Ohio was the Crusade state. The 146th Psalm, or the marching orders for the Crusade, is always read, and the hymn, "Give To The Wind Thy Fears," is always sung. These exercises always take us back to the birth of the W.C.T.U.

The National Reformers need such an inspiration. The National Reform Association was brought into existence in a manner which impresses the careful student of its history, that the hand of God was in it and it came into being with a purpose which was in accord with God's will.

When God reaches down His hand and starts a movement we may rest assured that He will see it through to the end if its forces continue marching under His banner. He reached down and took the children of Israel out of Egypt and although they fell into many footfalls, were rebellious at times and unthankful and made many mistakes, were ready to stone Moses and forced Aaron to make a golden calf, yet He continued with them till they reached the Promised Land. There was a significant chain of unconcerted and yet connected

events which passed in quick succession and which brought this movement into existence.

It was during the throes of the Civil War. Dark clouds hovered over our nation. The life of our nation was trembling in the balance. Christian citizens were praying as perhaps never before. From the President down to the humblest citizen was felt the need of divine aid.

The first event—on February 3, 1863 a conference was called to meet in Xenia, Ohio, to consider the conditions in our country. Eleven church denominations and seven states were represented at this meeting. The Conference was in session three days. On the first day, the subject for prayer and discussion was individual sins, repentance and regeneration. The family and the Church were next considered. On these subjects there was not a dissenting voice. All were agreed and entered heartily into the exercises. On the second day, the nation's sins, its need of repentance and regeneration, were taken up.

Mr. John Alexander, a member of the R. P. Church, General Synod, presented a paper, the substance of which was a proposition that our nation should recognize "the being and attributes of Almighty God, the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, the law of God, as the paramount rule, and Jesus, the Messiah, the Savior and Lord of all," and that this acknowledgement should find a suitable place in the nation's fundamental law. This brought on a discussion. Some held

support of the National Reform Association. Its uncompromising attitude toward public evils, speaking in the Name of the Lord, championing of the broad and fundamental principles of Christian government and their application to the practical reforms of the day, were among the reasons given. Dr. Ella M. George, veteran friend of our cause was unable to be present because of illness. Her message on the Origin of the National Reform Association was read by Miss Linnie Long and appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Wycliffe McCracken, recently a member of our staff, presented the project of the new national prohibition daily newspaper to be edited by Mr. Stanley High. The paper is first of all to be a real newspaper. On public questions like prohibition, it will give voice to the sentiment of the Christian and moral forces of the country. It has back of it those who have financial resources

and successful journalistic experience. The paper will begin publication within a few months. Those present by a rising vote unanimously voted their approval and support of the new daily.

The concluding toast was given by Dr. R. H. Martin, President of the Association on "Saving Our Sabbath." The Sabbath is being attacked as never before in our history. Here in Pennsylvania, we are in imminent danger of losing our Sabbath law. The danger here and throughout America can be met only by a great educational campaign to strengthen sentiment not only for our Sabbath laws, but also to build up in the minds and hearts of the people the Scriptural ideals of the Sabbath as a holy day. As an aid in such a campaign Dr. Martin spoke of the Manual on the Christian Sabbath which the Association now has in course of preparation and expects to publish within a few months.

Let Dry Dimes Beat Wet Dollars

The nation-wide fight over prohibition in the next presidential campaign is on. It is now centering on Congress preliminary to the fight for wet delegates to the national political conventions, wet planks in party platforms and the nomination and election of a wet president and vice-president of the United States.

Here is something everyone—man, woman and child—who favors the 18th Amendment can do to defeat the Wets in this campaign. Send a dime to Washington to help provide the funds for the National Prohibition Board of Strategy (chosen by the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the 18th Amendment, which is composed of 39 leading national temperance organizations of America) to function in the campaign for the dry forces of the country.



Counting the Dimes

This campaign is only well started. Nevertheless in three weeks beginning November 30th, 230,000 dimes poured into Washington. The photograph shows Dr. Dinwiddie, Executive Secretary, and his helpers counting the dimes. The National Conference and Board of Strategy in session in Washington, D. C., December 7th to 9th expressed gratification over the initial success of the campaign and voted it should continue until everyone in America who desires to contribute his dime shall have opportunity to do so. The campaign has these advantages:

1. It gives everyone who favors prohibition something he can do to maintain it.
2. The amount is so small it does not interfere with the financial support of churches or temperance organizations.
3. It provides a popular method of meeting the big contributions of the few millionaires who are financing the wet organizations.

Of the \$410,769 contributed to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment between January 31st and September 22, 1931, \$247,000, 60% of the whole, was contributed by seven millionaires as follows:

Pierre S. duPont, \$52,000; L. duPont, \$40,000; John J. Raskob, \$40,000; Irene A. duPont, \$30,000; R. T. Crane, Jr., \$30,000; Edward S. Harkness, \$30,000; Arthur C. James, \$25,000.

4. If widely participated in, it will provide sufficient funds for the Board of Strategy to function effectively.

So we urge all our readers to support the campaign. Cards with holes for five dimes and envelopes to enclose the cards will be sent on request. Write the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, 1138-40 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., stating the number of cards you will need for your group, Church, Sunday School, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Clubs, etc. When you have placed the dimes in the cards, enclose in the envelopes, stamp and send to the above address.

that the nation as such, was under no obligation to God, was not responsible to Him, since there was no recognition of Him, His Son, or His law, in the National Constitution.

A Committee made up of one member from each denomination, was appointed. Dr. Samuel Collins of the U. P. Church and Dr. H. H. George, were ardent advocates of the principles set forth in Mr. Alexander's paper. The Committee reported favorably and the Conference adopted its report, and it was decided to broadcast the findings of the Committee and in the future to organize for the purpose of disseminating this doctrine.

The second event—just three days after the calling of this meeting, a similar meeting was called at Sparta, Ill., on February 6, with the same thought and purpose in view. Dr. T. P. Stevenson, who rendered special service to the cause during his life time, and Mr. Robert Newton Redpath, father of J. H. Redpath, member of the Board of Directors, and grandfather of our worthy recording secretary, were valiant leaders at this meeting.

The Sparta Conference agreed to call another meeting on February 24, 1863, for the purpose of organizing.

The third event—on March 2, just six days after the second Sparta meeting, Senator Harlan of Iowa, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, that President Lincoln be asked to proclaim a day of humiliation and prayer for God's help in our distress. President Lincoln set aside April 30, 1863, for this purpose. The day was well observed and the tide of battle turned in favor of the North. In connection with this, a strange coincidence occurred. Thursday was observed as the Day of Prayer. On the following Saturday, Stonewall Jackson, the leading general in the Confederate army, was fatally wounded accidentally by one of his own men. This was an irreparable loss to the South. Stonewall Jackson was an eminent Christian man but was obstructing God's plan and so God quietly removed him. The victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg soon followed.

The National Reform Association was permanently organized in a church on Lacock street, Allegheny, January 4, 1864. John Alexander, who was really the originator of the movement, was made president, and Zadok Street, a Friend, was made vice president. Other officers were selected from the various denominations, to keep in mind the fact that this was an unsectarian movement. It has been carried on ever since its inception with vigor and earnestness.